



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2003

No. 145

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

We sing praises to You, sustainer of the universe, for the Earth belongs to You. You have set Your glory above the heavens, and Your throne shall endure forever.

Lord, thank You for Your faithfulness and for Your loving providence. You have dealt bountifully with us, and we rejoice because of Your manifold blessings.

Preserve this land we love, as we lean upon Your everlasting arms. Heal our land of the disease of division and deliver us from wickedness. Instruct our Senators today as they grapple with complex issues. May they strive to glorify You with each decision. May the spirit of civility prevail as they guard their speech.

Sustain us with Your right hand until the darkness lifts and the shadows flee.

We pray this in Your strong name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today there will be 60 minutes for morning

business prior to resuming consideration of S. 1689, the Iraq-Afghanistan supplemental request. There are a number of amendments that are pending, and we hope to dispose of those over the course of the day and as many as possible this morning.

The ranking member and the manager, Chairman STEVENS, are here and will be reviewing the amendments. It is our expectation that rollcall votes will be held as necessary on these amendments and those other amendments that will be offered over the course of the day.

Last night we made progress and we were able to lock in an amendment list, although that list is much longer than any of us would like to see. I am told many of the amendments on that list will not be offered.

Having said that, we will press on and we will remain as late as necessary with the understanding that we will complete the bill by the end of business this week. I have repeatedly said that goal must be met. It is an urgent supplemental request and the sooner the better in terms of passage of this important piece of legislation.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we started on our side last night with 90 amendments. We are down to 31 now. I am not sure all of those will be offered, but I think the end is in sight. If we work hard today and put in a fairly decent day tomorrow, we will be able to finish this bill. I know the Presiding Officer, the President pro tempore of the Senate, has worked hard and was able, with his wisdom, to get rid of a number of reporting amendments that took a lot of pressure off of everybody. Those will be taken to conference and the decision will be made as to what will be done rather than having 70 different re-

porting amendments on relatively the same subject. I think we have the opportunity to finish this most important bill in the next day or two.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I want to make just a few comments on the progress that has been made—and it has been real progress over the last 2½ weeks—on the emergency request for Iraq and Afghanistan.

While we will have much more debate over the course of the day and likely tomorrow morning, and discussion on the amendments, I predict this bill will pass with very strong bipartisan support either late tonight or tomorrow. There has been a general understanding in this body that, indeed, we are at war against terrorists in Afghanistan and Iraq and the assistance we are debating—the urgent supplemental request—is absolutely vital and integral to victory and to the safe return of our soldiers.

Replacing the defeated regime of Saddam Hussein with a democratic Iraq is an essential turning point in bringing freedom to a part of the world that has been governed by extremism and by terrorism now for decades.

As General John Abizaid said before the Armed Services Committee, our service men and women are very clear when asked about their commitment to victory in Iraq. He said: "We can fight them there or we can fight them here."

What we are doing now very directly affects the security of the American people.

Iraq is a country, as we all know, that is deeply in debt because of Saddam Hussein's many excesses in over more than 20 years. In order to help Iraq, we must absolutely bring a basic level of stability to that country. Although we will discuss it over the course of the day, I believe strongly that loans will not do it. Loans do not

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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accomplish that. Piling more debt on top of a crushing burden that is already in place will simply compound Iraq's problems, and I believe undermine that goal of stability there.

Our allies clearly must be generous with their assistance as well, and they must be prepared to write off debts from bad loans to Saddam Hussein in the past. We are working very hard as a country on this, and I am confident that by our example we will encourage that kind of international cooperation.

We have a strategy for success in Iraq. In recent months, we have made steady progress toward our objectives. We just began over the last several days and weeks to hear about those successes. Essential services are being restored, security is improving, and political transformation is underway. Importantly, as we will see in the United Nations in the next several hours, we are reaching out to expand international participation in the rebuilding of Iraq.

America must continue to build on this progress. We simply cannot afford to fail, and indeed we will not fail. If freedom and progress falter in Iraq, terrorists will be emboldened around the world, in the Middle East and elsewhere, threatening innocent lives around the world and America. With success, a free Iraq will send a clear message to the people of the Middle East and beyond that freedom and democracy—not violence, not terrorism—are the best paths for the future.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

THE PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business for up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes of the time under the control of the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, or her designee and the second 30 minutes of time under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee.

The Senator from Texas is recognized.

IRAQ

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I will say a few words about the supplemental appropriation which the leader just addressed a moment ago and we are addressing all week and also about the ongoing search for weapons of mass destruction.

I was in a Senate Armed Services Committee briefing when Dr. David Kay, one of the leaders of the Iraqi Survey Group, briefed me, and later briefed Congress as a whole, on the ongoing search for weapons of mass de-

struction. In that briefing and in the published statement he made that is now on the CIA Web site, he says:

In searching for retained stocks of chemical munitions, the ISG [Iraqi survey group] has had to contend with an almost unbelievable scale of Iraq's conventional weapons armory, which dwarfs by orders of magnitude the physical size of any conceivable stock of chemical weapons. For example, there are approximately 130 known Iraqi Ammunition Storage Points, many of which exceed 50 square miles—

I had to doublecheck that quote to make sure it was accurate because it boggles the mind.

Continuing—

50 square miles in size and hold an estimated 600,000 tons of artillery shells, rockets, aviation bombs and other ordnance. Of these 130 ASP's, approximately 120 remain unexamined. As Iraqi practice was not to mark much of their chemical ordnance and to store it the same as they would conventional weapons, the size of the required search effort is enormous.

Dr. Kay has a gift for understatement. Having only in this time since the fall of Saddam Hussein been able to examine 10 out of a possible 130 ammunition sites gives an idea of the tremendous task ahead. Perhaps the critics should give some pause about the ongoing search for weapons of mass destruction and the likelihood—indeed, I would say the probability—that we will find those weapons of mass destruction in the end.

The search is ongoing, but we know for certain that 17 U.N. resolutions and numerous inspection missions by the U.N. weapons inspection team from 1991 to 2003 were not sufficient to stop Saddam Hussein. Even though we have not yet found the degree of weapons we anticipated, it is clear Saddam Hussein lied to the world about his arsenal despite all the steps taken by the international community. There have also been significant finds that indicate we have only grazed the surface of Iraq's weapons capabilities.

According to the same report I quoted a moment ago:

The home of an Iraqi scientist brought the discovery of strains of biological organisms, one of which can be used to produce biological weapons. The team found new research on [Biological Weapons]-applicable agents, Brucella and Congo Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), and continuing work on ricin and aflatoxin, none of which were made known to the U.N.

It will be many months before we will have a clear picture of the nature and extent of Saddam's weaponry, but already some things are crystal clear.

There are some in this body who have opposed the conflict in Iraq from the beginning. I disagree with them, but they have a right to their views. I am sad to say there are also those who have come close—too close—to exploiting for political gain the hardships we have encountered following Saddam's fall, hardships experienced in serving the cause of freedom. I believe that is wrong and should be repudiated in the strongest terms.

We all know Congress voted overwhelmingly to authorize the President

to use necessary force to remove Saddam's regime in Iraq. Subsequent events, including Dr. Kay's report on behalf of the Iraqi Survey Group, have vindicated that decision. I am also glad to see that today France, Germany, and Russia are planning to support the resolution concerning our efforts in Iraq before the U.N. Security Council. I would only hope the administration's critics in this body would express such strong support as well.

We all know that the great efforts and sacrifices made by our brave men in the coalition forces who ignored the beltway echo chamber and suggestions from the outset of quagmire, the cynical prognosticators who claim that our forces were on the brink of collapse, and the handwringing doubters who said Operation Iraqi Freedom was nothing but a pipe dream—we know these critics were wrong. The dedicated men and women of our coalition forces acted as true professionals. They were interested in actions and not words. We all know they liberated Baghdad in a mere 21 days.

Even in the face of that success, there still are naysayers who refuse to acknowledge the tremendous and dramatic accomplishments we have made as well as the necessity that we finish the task ahead. They are urging in so many words that we abandon Iraq, leaving behind an unstable nation still trying desperately to crawl up from under the rubble of destruction by Saddam's ruthless regime. That is a dangerous and an unwise suggestion.

This mission must end when we complete the task of stabilizing Iraq and we are able to hand power over to leaders who are elected by a free Iraqi people—not before. While we all want to return Iraq to the Iraqi people as soon as possible, and at the same time get our troops back home as soon as possible, these well-intentioned desires should not blind us to our duty to finish the job we started. There is no doubt that the enemies of democracy in Iraq, both inside and outside of that country, will exploit any short-lived commitment.

Indeed, I believe the evidence is overwhelming that the events of September 11 were largely caused by the apparent lack of American resolve to defeat terrorism, and what we are doing today—maintaining our strong resolve and finishing the job that we started in the war against terror in Afghanistan and Iraq—is absolutely essential to our success.

If we leave Iraq prematurely, we will play into the hands of the terrorists and Baathist remnants. They are counting on the resolve of the coalition to falter, freeing them to seek to regain control of this fledgling nation. We must not cut and run and, in so doing, leave the Iraqi people as they are, undefended, or we risk the possibility that the sacrifices that have been made by this Nation, and particularly our military and other coalition forces, will all be for naught.